

[CHAPTER 359]

AN ACT

To authorize the Federal Works Administrator or officials of the Federal Works Agency duly authorized by him to appoint special policemen for duty upon Federal property under the jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency, and for other purposes.

June 1, 1948
[H. R. 3219]
[Public Law 566]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Works Administrator or officials of the Federal Works Agency duly authorized by him may appoint uniformed guards of said Agency as special policemen without additional compensation for duty in connection with the policing of public buildings and other areas under the jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency. Such special policemen shall have the same powers as sheriffs and constables upon such Federal property to enforce the laws enacted for the protection of persons and property, and to prevent breaches of the peace, to suppress affrays or unlawful assemblies, and to enforce any rules and regulations made and promulgated by the Administrator or such duly authorized officials of the Federal Works Agency for the property under their jurisdiction: *Provided*, That the jurisdiction and policing powers of such special policemen shall not extend to the service of civil process and shall be restricted to Federal property over which the United States has acquired exclusive or concurrent criminal jurisdiction.

Special policemen.
Duty on Federal
property.

Powers.

Limitation on powers.

Rules and regulations.

SEC. 2. The Federal Works Administrator or officials of the Federal Works Agency duly authorized by him are hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Federal property under their charge and control, and to annex to such rules and regulations such reasonable penalties, within the limits prescribed in section 4 of this Act, as will insure their enforcement: *Provided*, That such rules and regulations shall be posted and kept posted in a conspicuous place on such Federal property.

Posting of rules.

SEC. 3. Upon the application of the head of any department or agency of the United States having property of the United States under its administration and control and over which the United States has acquired exclusive or concurrent criminal jurisdiction, the Federal Works Administrator or officials of the Federal Works Agency duly authorized by him are authorized to detail any such special policemen for the protection of such property and if he deems it desirable, to extend to such property the applicability of any such regulations and to enforce the same as herein set forth; and the Federal Works Administrator or official of the Federal Works Agency duly authorized by him, whenever it is deemed economical and in the public interest, may utilize the facilities and services of existing Federal law-enforcement agencies, and, with the consent of any State or local agency, the facilities and services of such State or local law-enforcement agencies.

Details.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall violate any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to section 2 of this Act shall be fined not more \$50 or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Penalty.

Approved June 1, 1948.

[CHAPTER 360]

AN ACT

To amend the Nationality Act of 1940.

June 1, 1948
[H. R. 5193]
[Public Law 567]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Nationality

8 U. S. C., Supp. I,
§ 601 *et seq.*

Naturalization of
persons who served in
armed forces.

Restriction.

Waiver of certain re-
quirements.

54 Stat. 1140, 1150,
8 U. S. C. §§ 703,
726.

Affidavits of wit-
nesses.

Proof of service in
armed forces.

54 Stat. 1157,
8 U. S. C. § 734 (e).

Act of 1940, as amended (54 Stat. 1137; 8 U. S. C. 907), be amended by adding a new section to be known as section 324A, as follows:

"SEC. 324A. (a) Any person not a citizen who has served honorably in an active-duty status in the military or naval forces of the United States during either World War I or during a period beginning September 1, 1939, and ending December 31, 1946, or who, if separated from such service, was separated under honorable conditions, may be naturalized as provided in this section if (1) at the time of enlistment or induction such person shall have been in the United States or an outlying possession (including the Panama Canal Zone, but excluding the Philippine Islands), or (2) at any time subsequent to enlistment or induction such person shall have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. The executive department under which such person served shall determine whether persons have served honorably in an active-duty status, and whether separation from such service was under honorable conditions: *Provided, however,* That no person who is or has been separated from such service on account of alienage, or who was a conscientious objector who performed no military or naval duty whatever or refused to wear the uniform, shall be regarded as having served honorably or having been separated under honorable conditions for the purposes of this section.

"(b) A person filing a petition under subsection (a) of this section shall comply in all respect with the requirements of this chapter except that—

"(1) he may be naturalized regardless of age, and notwithstanding the provisions of sections 303 and 326 of this Act;

"(2) no declaration of intention, no certificate of arrival, and no period of residence within the United States or any State shall be required;

"(3) the petition for naturalization may be filed in any court having naturalization jurisdiction regardless of the residence of the petitioner;

"(4) there shall be included in the petition the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, stating that each such witness personally knows the petitioner to be a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States;

"(5) when serving in the military or naval forces of the United States, the service of the petitioner shall be proved either (1) by affidavits forming part of the petition, of at least two citizens of the United States, members of the military or naval forces of a noncommissioned or warrant officer grade, or higher (who may be the same witness described in clause (4) of this subsection), or (2) by a duly authenticated certification from the executive department under which the petitioner is serving. Such affidavits or certifications shall state whether the petitioner has served honorably in an active-duty status during either World War I or during a period beginning September 1, 1939, and ending December 31, 1946;

"(6) if no longer serving in the military or naval forces of the United States, the service of the petitioner shall be proved by a duly authenticated certification from the executive department under which the petitioner served, which shall state whether the petitioner served honorably in an active-duty status during either World War I or during a period beginning September 1, 1939, and ending December 31, 1946, and was separated from such service under honorable conditions; and

"(7) notwithstanding section 334 (e) of this Act, the petitioner

may be naturalized immediately if prior to the filing of the petition the petitioner and the required witnesses shall have appeared before and been examined by a representative of the Service.

“(c) Citizenship granted pursuant to this section may be revoked in accordance with section 338 of this Act if at any time subsequent to naturalization the person is separated from the military or naval forces under other than honorable conditions, and such ground for revocation shall be in addition to any other provided by law. The fact that the naturalized person was separated from the service under other than honorable conditions shall be proved by a duly authenticated certification from the executive department under which the person was serving at the time of separation.”

SEC. 2. The eligibility for naturalization of any person who filed a petition for naturalization prior to January 1, 1947, under section 701 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended (8 U. S. C., Supp. V, sec. 1001), and which is still pending on the date of approval of this Act, shall be determined in accordance with section 324A of the Nationality Act of 1940, as added by section 1 of this Act.

Approved June 1, 1948.

Revocation of citizenship.
54 Stat. 1158.
8 U. S. C. § 733.

Prior application.

56 Stat. 182.
8 U. S. C. § 1001.

Ante, p. 282.

[CHAPTER 362]

AN ACT

To transfer lot 1 in block 115, city of Fairbanks, Alaska, to the city of Fairbanks, Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to lot 1 of block 115, Fairbanks, Alaska, be, and the same are hereby, released and relinquished by the United States to the city of Fairbanks, Alaska, for school purposes: *Provided,* That all mineral rights pertaining to such land are hereby reserved to the United States together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

Approved June 1, 1948.

June 1, 1948
[H. R. 183]
[Public Law 568]

Fairbanks, Alaska.

[CHAPTER 363]

AN ACT

To amend the fourth paragraph of section 4, chapter 1, title I, of the Act entitled “An Act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes”, approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 322; 48 U. S. C. sec. 101), as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth paragraph of section 4, chapter 1, title I, of the Act entitled “An Act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes”, approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 322; 48 U. S. C. sec. 101), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“Division numbered 3 shall consist of all the territory lying south and west of the line starting on the coast of the Gulf of Alaska at the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude; thence north along said meridian to a point due east of Mount Natazhat in latitude sixty-one degrees thirty-one minutes twenty seconds north; thence due west to Mount Natazhat; thence westerly and northwesterly along the divide between the White and the Tanana Rivers on the north and the Chitina River on the south to the junction with the divide between the Chisana and the Nabesna Rivers in latitude sixty-one degrees fifty-two minutes forty seconds north, longitude one hundred forty-two degrees thirty-two minutes forty seconds west; thence northerly

June 1, 1948
[H. R. 3344]
[Public Law 569]

Alaska.
District Court division.

Post, p. 986.